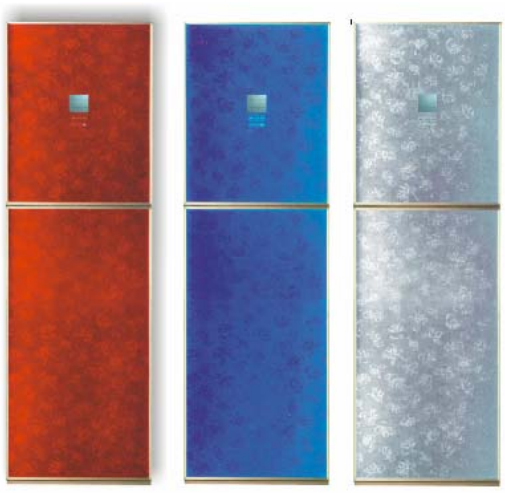
WWA-SS SERIES

USER'S MANUAL

WATER SOURCE ALL IN ONE

WWA-SS-8 (230V /50Hz)



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1 Important Information

*If the installation will be shut down during the winter months, the heating system should be emptied of water to avoid any damage due to freezing. (Call your Installation Contractor for help, see ”References” on page 21).

* The installation is practically maintenance free, but some monitoring will be required (see ”Operating Instructions” on page 9).

* Before making any adjustments of system parameters, first find out, what the consequences are in each case.

* For all service work, please call your installation contractor.

1.1 Safety Instructions

1.1.1 Installation and Maintenance

Installation and commissioning as well as repairs and maintenance must be carried out by a qualified installation contractor (see ”References” on page 21).

Any changes in the electrical installation must be undertaken by a qualified electrician (see ”References”on page 21).

Service work on the refrigerant circuit must be carried out by a qualified refrige- ration technician (see ”References” on page 21).

Danger to Life!

1.1.2 Modification of System Components

The below components can only be modified by a qualified installation contractor:

* Heat Pump Unit
* Refrigerant, Brine sytem, warm water and power lines
* Safety Valve

No structural changes may be made to the installation that might affect the operational reliability of the heat pump.

1.1.3 Safety Valve

The following safety instruction s must be observed in regard of the safety valve of the heating circuit and the overflow pipe:

* Never close the connection between safety valve and overflow pipe.
* When heated, water tends to expand which causes some water to be let out through the overflow pipe. This water may be hot! The overflow pipe should therefore discharge into a floor drain placed so that nobody can get hurt.

1.2 Protective Measures

1.2.1 Preventing Corrosion

To eliminate any risks of corrosion, the use of all kinds of aeorosol should be avoided in the proximity of the heat pump. In particular, avoid the following:

* Solvents
* Detergents containing chlorine
* Paint
* Glue

2 Unit Description

In order to get the best results from the climate system WWA-SS series you should read through the section For the System manager in these Installation and Maintenance instructions.

WWA-SS series is a climate system for heating houses and apartment buildings as well as industrial properties. Ground-water and seawater can be used as the heat exchange source.

WWA-SS seriesis a complete heating installation for heating and hot water.

It is fitted with new design on the market to be developed specifically for heat pumps. A new evaporator enables a new and improved circulation system for the refrigerant. The heat pump has an integrated 150 or 200 litre water tank and

an immersion heater. The Tap Water Stratification system improves the efficiency of heat transfer by keeping the water in distinct thermal layers in the water tank.

The unit is fitted with a regulating computer, which is controlled over a graphic display unit.

Heat is distributed throughout the house over a hydronic heating system referred to as low temperature system with a maximal water temperature to radiators (supply line temperature) of 65°C. Most of the heating demand is taken care of by the heat pump (compressor unit), the auxiliary heater being started only when demands exceed available heat pump capacity.

WWA-SS series consists of five main components:

a. Heat Pump Unit
Rotory or Scroll-compressor
Stainless steel heat exchangers
Circulation pumps for Ground-water sytem and heating systems
Valves and safety equipment for refrigerant system, complete with necessary electric components

b. Water Heater
150 or 200 litre
Lined with copper sheet against corrosion or made of stainless steel
Maintenance free as no anode is used

c. Reversing Valve
Opening or closing the connection to water heater according to operating mode: heating or warm water production

d. Auxiliary Heater
3/6/9 kW electric heating element
Three-step capacity control
Fitted on supply line
Delivers back-up heat in case of great heat demand that exceeds heat pump capacity
Starts automatically, provided operating mode “AUTO” has been selected

e. Regulating Equipment
The regulating system controls heat pump components (compressor, circulation pumps, auxiliary heater and reversing valve). Based on data received from sensors, it starts or stops heat pump operation and determines whether heating or warm water shall be produced. The system consists of:
Control computer with graphic display unit
Temperature sensors (outside air,room, supply line, return line,and Ground-water system)

2.1 Heat Pump Principle

Room heating (for example)

A heat pump can exploit the energy contained in natural heat sources. Or, to put it differently, the heat pump ”collects” heat energy from the heat source. This makes the heat pump a very environmentally friendly and economically sound alternative for space heating.

a. The ground water cycle sytem absorbs the heat energy of the heat source so that the temperature of the water circulating in the hose is raised a few degrees.

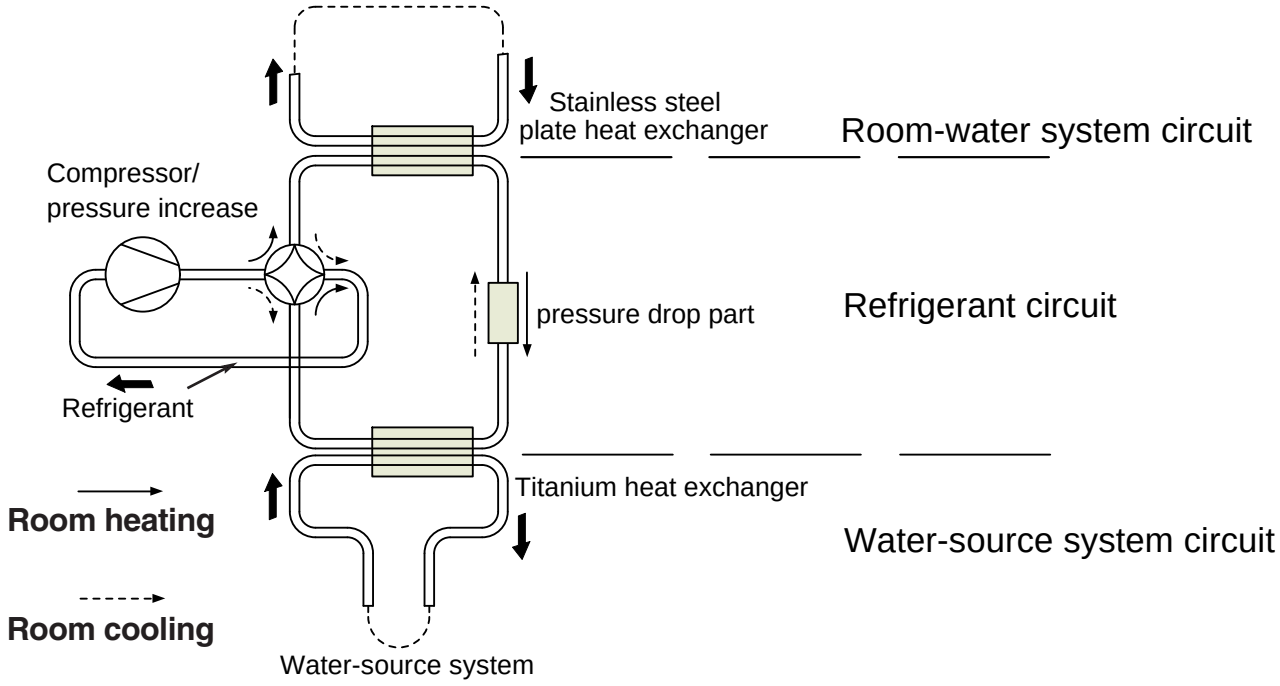
b The ground-water sytem is circulated to the heat pump’s evaporator. Here the heat energy of the ground-water sytem causes the refrigerant, circulating through the evaporator, to boil and turn into a gas – it evaporates.

c The refrigerant, having absorbed heat energy, is circulated to the compressor where pressure and temperature are raised.

d The refrigerant continues to the condenser. When condensing, it releases heat energy to the heat carrier, circulating through the condenser. The temperature of the refrigerant sinks, and it returns to its liquid state.

e The heat energy released is carried by the heating circuit to water heater and radiator or floor heating systems.

f At last the refrigerant is led through the expansion valve, where its pressure is reduced, and then continues to the evaporator The process is restarted.



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The heat pump has three separate liquid circuits

Water-source sytem circuit – The water-source system transporting energy from heat source to heat pump.

Refrigerant circuit – circulating inside the heat pump. Through evaporation, compression and condensation it absorbs energy from the ground-water sytem and releases it to the heat carrier. The refrigerant is chlorine-free.

Room-water system circuit – water transporting heat energy to the heating system (radiators/floor coils) and the water heater.

2.2 Auxiliary Heater – Electric Heating Element

The auxiliary heater – an electric heating element fitted on the supply line – has three capacity steps:

Step 1 = 3 kW

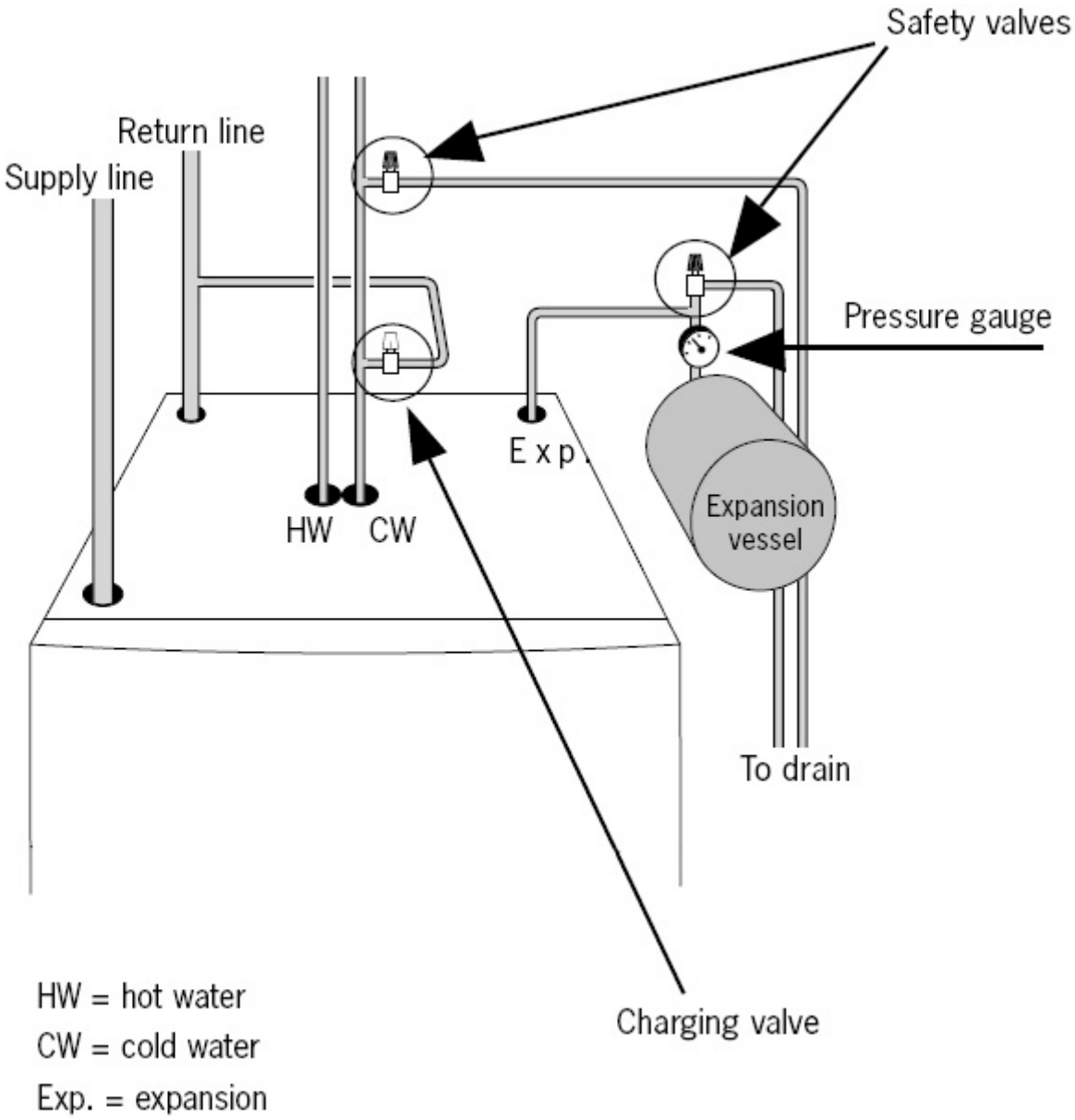
Step 2 = 6 kW

Step 3 = 9 kW

2.3 Water Heater

WWA-SS series comes with a built-in water heater holding 150 or 200 litres. The temperature of the water sent to the water heater is controlled by the regulating pressure switch and cannot be adjusted. Warm water production is stopped when the regulating pressure switch reaches its operating pressure, which corresponds to about 50-55°C warm water temperature. At regular intervals the water in the water heater will be heated to as much as 65°C as a preventive measure against bacteria. The preset interval is 14 days. For more information, please refer to ”Warm Water Production” on page 17.

BWA-SS,BWB-SS

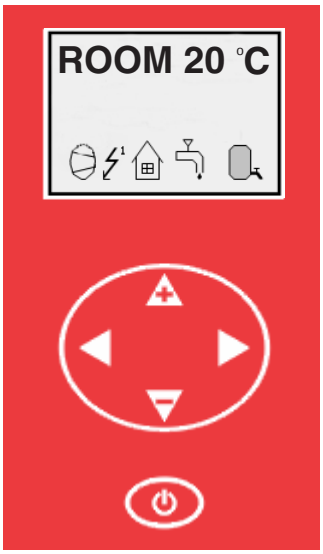


2.4 Control Panel

The control panel of WWA-SS features a graphic display, six control buttons.

Beside the control panel you will find the User's Manual, a short description of how to increase and reduce room temperature, and a label with name and phone number of dealer.

Graphic display



Control Buttons
（influence key）

2.4.1 Functions

The control computer is operated with the help of a user friendly menu system that is displayed on the control panel. There is a main menu and four sub-menus accessible from the main menu. The menus are described in detail further down.

To be able to select the desired menu and increase or reduce preset values, you will use the five buttons.

- One button pointing upwards marked with a plus
- One button pointing downwards marked with a minus
- One button pointing to the right
- One button pointing to the left
- One button pointing to the ON/OFF

3 Operating Instructions

3.1 General Information

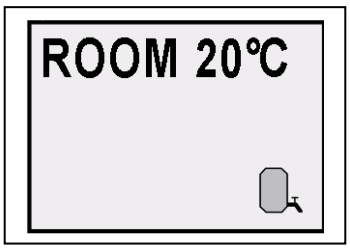
3.1.1 Menu Navigation

The right-hand button on the control panel is used to open the desired menu. The left-hand button is used to return to the previous menu. The up and down buttons are used to navigate between the parameters of a menu. A cursor (arrow) on the left-hand side of the display indicates which menu can be opened. The up and down buttons are also used if you wish to increase or reduce a preset value.

3.1.1.1 Display of current operating mode

During normal operation, the following information will be displayed:

- Desired (preset) room temperature
- Whether there is a heating demand or not. If there is, there will also be symbols telling which heat source is working– heat pump or auxiliary heater – or both (see ”Symbols” on page 8).



- Which operating mode has been selected In addition to this, the following messages may be displayed:
- PHASE SEQUENCE

The compressor in the heat pump is running in the wrong direction, which means that heat is produced by the auxiliary heater only (see ”Alarm” on page 19).

- HIGH RETURN (for room heating)

The temperature of the water returning from the radiators is too high so the heat pump will not be allowed to produce heat. (see ”Alarm” on p. 19).

- LOW RETURN (for room cooling)

  The temperature of the water returning from the radiators is lower than 5 °C , so the heat pump will be stopped. (see ”Alarm” on p. 19).
- START

  The heat pump is in the processs of starting. There is a 30 second delay bet-ween start of Ground water sytem pump and compressor.
- START_MIN

  The heat pump will start in the number of minutes indicated in the display.

3.1.1.2 Symbols

For you to know at a glance the actual operating mode of the heat pump, one of the following symbols will be shown in the lower part of the display depending on which part of the unit is working:

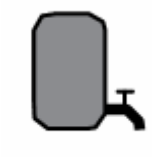
The heat pump is running.

The auxiliary heater is activated. The figure next to the symbol indicates capacity step.

There is a heating demand.

Warm water is being produced.

Indicates the status of warm water production. If the symbol is empty, warm water temperature is 44°C.

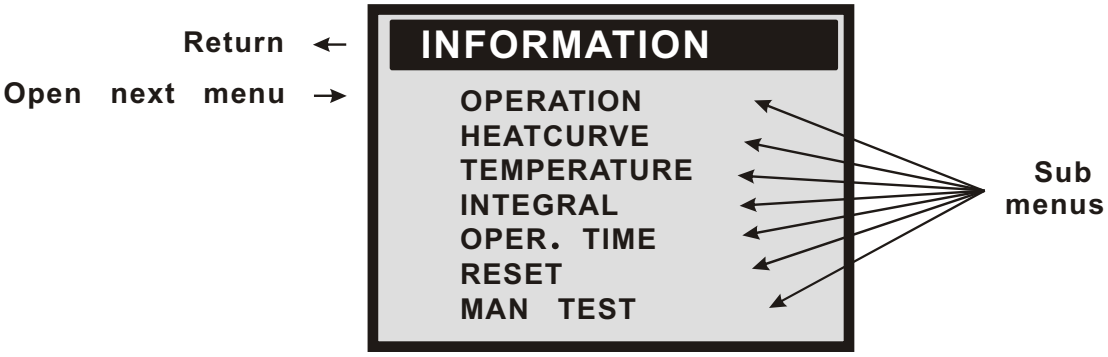


If the symbol is full, warm water temperature is the start temp. + 4°C.

3.1.2 Menus

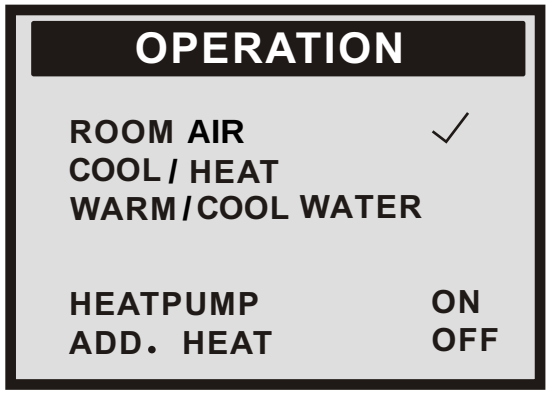
3.1.2.1 Main Menu INFORMATION

To open the main menu INFORMATION, press the right- or left-hand button once.



To select the desired sub-menu, use the up or down button. Open the menu by pressing the right-hand button once. To return to the main menu, press the left-hand button once.

3.1.2.2 Sub-Menu OPERATION



This menu is used for the selection of operating mode. The control system allows for five different operating modes:

- OPERATION HEAT PUMP ON
  Heat pump (compressor) operation is allowed by the control system.
- OPERATION HEAT PUMP OFF
  Heat pump (compressor) operation is not allowed by the control system.
- OPERATION ADD.HEAT ON/OFF
  The auxiliary heater will/will not be allowed to operate. This operating mode is normally used when a new installation is being put into service, before the Brine system is ready for use.
- OPERATION ROOMCOOL (Choose ROOMAIR First)
  The heat pump will be distributed to the cooling system only; The heat pump will not produce cool water. The text"OPERATION COOL" will be displayed on the control panel.
  ROOMCOOLING and COOLWATER PRODUCING can be run at the same time.
- OPERATION ROOMHEAT (Choose ROOMAIR First)
  The heat pump will be distributed to the heating system only; The heat pump will not produce warm water. The text"OPERATION HEAT " will be displayed on the control panel.
  ROOMHEATING and WARMWATER PRODUCING can be run at the same time.
- OPERATION WARM/COOL WATER
  The heat pump will only produce warm/coolwater; no heat will be distributed to the heating system. The text"OPERATION WARMWATER "will be displayed on the control panel.

If you wish to change operating mode:

a. Open the main menu INFORMATION by pressing either the right- or the left-hand button once. You will find the cursor at the sub-menu named OPERATION.

b. Open the OPERATION menu by pressing the right-hand button once. You will find the cursor at the previously selected operating mode.

C. Select the desired mode by pressing either the ”up” or ”down” button.

d. Return to the main menu by pressing the left-hand button twice.

3.1.2.3 Sub-Menu HEAT CURVE

This menu is used for making adjustments that affect the room temperature.For more information, please refer to ”Adjustments to be made regularly” on page 13.

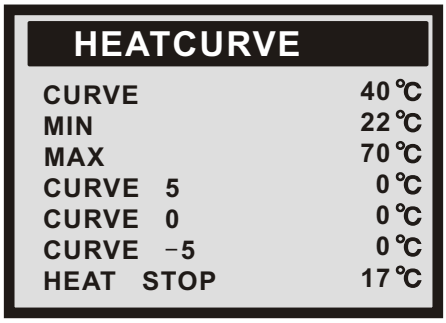
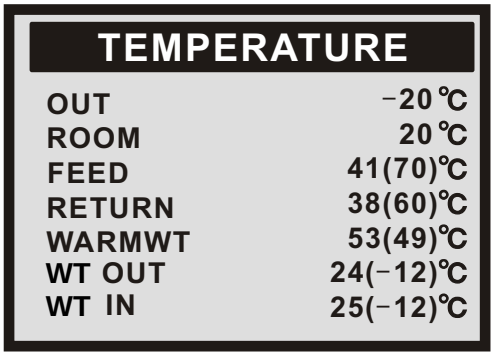


Table 1: Menu– HEAT CURVE

Menu Text	Description	Adjustable by:
CURVE	The value entered shows the temperature of the water to be distributed to the radiators(supply line temperature) when the outside air temperature is 0°C.	user (see”Adjustment of CURVE value” on p. 14)
MIN	Adjustment of value for lowest supply line temperature allowed.	User (see ”Adjustment of MIN and MAX values” on p. 15)
MAX	Adjustment of value for highest supply line temperature allowed.	User (see ”Adjustment of MIN and MAX values” on p. 15)
CURVE 5	Adjustment of room temperature when the outside air temperature is +5°C.	User (see ”Adjustment of CURVE value” on p. 14)
CURVE 0	Adjustment of room temperature when the outside air temperature is 0°C.	User (see ”Adjustment of CURVE value” on p. 14)
CURVE – 5	Adjustment of room temperature when the outside air temperature is -5°C.	User (see ”Adjustment of CURVE value” on p. 14)
HEAT STOP	Production of radiator heat is stopped when outside air temperature is equal to or higher than the value for heat stop entered	User, if require
REDUCTION	Room temperature can be reduced if an external timer is installed. The control system determines how much the temperature should be reduced.	User, if require

3.1.2.4 Sub-Menu TEMPERATURE

This menu shows the different temperatures of the heating system. All temperature changes registered over the last 60 minutes are stored in the control system and can be viewed in the shape of graphs.



NOTICE:

When the "ROOMCOOL" is running , the temperature of the room-water flow (feed line) can be adjusted between 8°C and 28°C.

Table 2: Menu TEMPERATURE

Menu Text	Description	Adjustable by:
OUT	Outside air temperature	-------
ROOM	Desired (setpoint) room temperature	User (see "Adjustment of ROOM value" on page 14).
FEEDLINE	Actual (measured) supply line tempe-rapture of heating system; in brackets the setpoint (desired) value.	Not adjustable. (The temperature necessary to keep the desired room temperature is determined by the control system).
RETURNLINE	Measured return line temperature of heating system; in brackets the maximum return temperature allowed.	Installation contractor.To be adapted to each individual unit
WARMWATER	Measured warm water temperature; in brackets the starting temperature for warm water production.	Not adjustable.
INTEGRAL	Regulation of heat production is based on an estimated demand value which is calculated automatically during operation. Integral is the energy balance of the heating system.	Not adjustable.
WATER IN	Temperature of water source sytem when entering the heat pump.	Not adjustable.
WATER OUT	Temperature of water source sytem when leaving the heat pump.	Not adjustable.

3.1.2.5 Sub-Menu INTEGRAL

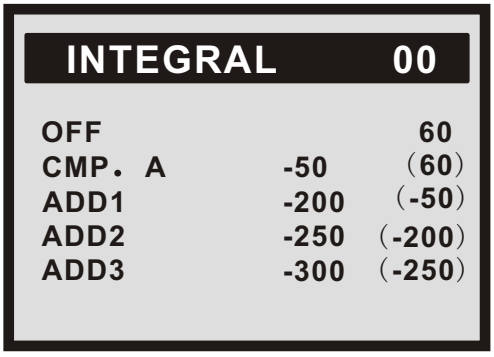


Table 3: Menu OPERATING TIME

Menu Text	Description	Adjustable by:
OFF	When the value (testing) reaches the value setting by user, the system will be closed.	USER
CMP.A	When the value (testing) reaches the value setting by user, the compressor will be start-up.And the value(testing) under the value(setting),the compressor will be closed.	USER
ADD1	When the value (testing) reaches the value setting by user, the ADD1 will be start-up.And the value(testing) under the value(setting),the ADD1 will be closed.	USER
ADD2	When the value (testing) reaches the value setting by user, the ADD2 will be start-up.And the value(testing) under the value(setting),the ADD2 will be closed.	USER
ADD3	When the value (testing) reaches the value setting by user, the ADD3 will be start-up.And the value(testing) under the value(setting),the ADD3 will be closed.	USER

3.1.2.6 Sub-Menu OPERATING TIME

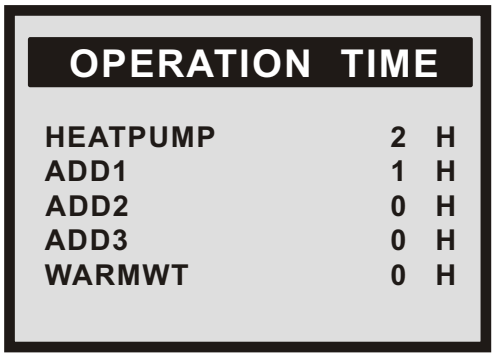


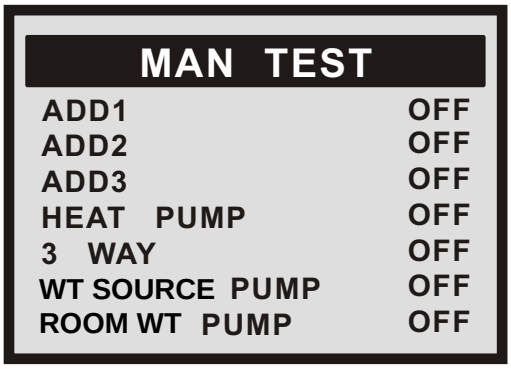
Table 4: Menu OPERATING TIME

Menu Text	Description	Adjustable by:
HEATPUMP	Total operating hours of heat pump since installation. Operating time will not be reset to zero.	USER
ADD1	Total operating hours of auxiliary heater (3kW) since installation. Operating time will not be reset to zero.	USER
ADD 2	Total operating hours of auxiliary heater (6kW) since installation. Operating time will not be reset to zero.	USER
ADD 3	Total operating hours of auxiliary heater (9kW) since installation. Operating time will not be reset to zero.	USER
WARMWATER	Total operating hours of water heater since installation. Operating time will not be reset to zero.	USER

3.1.2.7 Sub-Menu RESET

Reset to factory setting value.

3.1.2.8 Sub-Menu MAN TEST



How to enter the Sub-Menu MAN TEST:

You need to choose the "MAN TEST"on the main menu (INFORMATION)
And press the right button for 3 second .

The Sub-Menu MAN TEST contains ADD1 / ADD2 / ADD3 / HEAT PUMP / 3 WAY / WATER SOURCE PUMP / ROOM WATER PUMP ; You can choose ON / OFF to control the each part for testing.

3.2 Adjustments to be made regularly

Most settings will be made by the installation contractor in connection with installation. Adjustments to be made regularly by the user are the following:

- Selection of operating mode
- Adjustment of desired room temperature by changing the ROOM value.
- Adjustment of heat curve
- Adjustment of maximum and minimum values for supply line temperature

Adjustment of the value for HEAT STOP is possible. (Please refer to "Adjustment of HEAT STOP value" on p. 16).

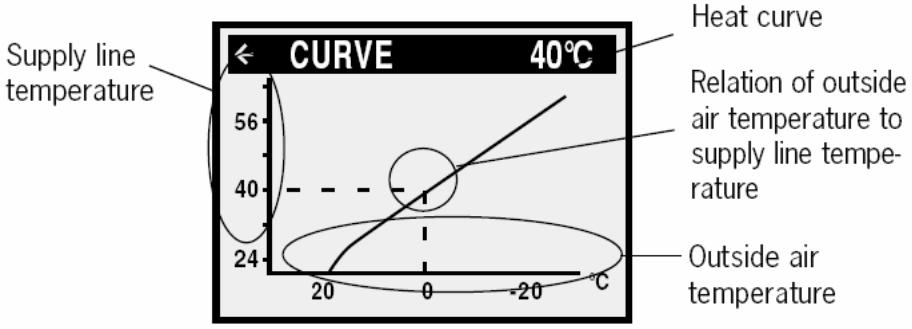
3.2.1 Heat Generation - General

The indoor temperature should be adjusted by changing the heat curve of the installation. The control computer determines the correct temperature of the water to be distributed to the heating system based on the heat curve.

The heat curve will be adjusted in connection with installation. It must be adapted later on, however, to obtain a pleasant indoor temperature under any weather condition. A correct heat curve reduces maintenance and saves energy.

The heat curve determines the supply line temperature depending on the outside air temperature. The lower the outside air temperature, the higher the supply line temperature. In other words, the temperature of the water fed to the radiators will increase exponentially as the outside air temperature falls.

If you select CURVE in the sub-menu named HEAT CURVE, a diagram will be displayed. It represents the relation of outside air temperature to supply line temperature. This relation is referred to as heat curve.



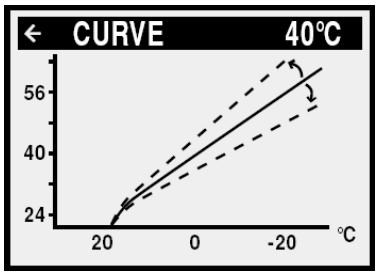
3.2.2 Adjustment of the CURVE value

The heat curve will be adjusted by the CURVE value. This value indicates the supply line temperature to the radiators at 0°C outside temperature. At outside air tempe-ratures lower than 0°C, the water sent to the radiators will be warmer than 40°C.
At outside temperatures higher than 0°C, the water will be colder than 40°C. When you increase the CURVE value, the heat curve will become steeper and when you reduce it, it will become flatter.

This is the most energy and cost efficient way to set the indoor temperature and should therefore be used for long term temperature settings. If you wish to make
a temporary change of temperature, you can simply change the ROOM value (see
"Adjustment of the ROOM value" on page 14).

Factory setting of CURVE value is 40°C, at an outside air temperature of 0°C. The value is adjustable between 22°C and 56°C

Change of value for CURVE



If you wish to change the CURVE value:

1 Open the main menu INFORMATION by pressing the right- or the left-hand button once.
You will find the cursor at the sub-menu named OPERATION
2 Press the "down" button to move the cursor to the sub-menu called HEAT CURVE.
3 Press the right-hand button once to open the menu. You will find the cursor at the parameter CURVE
4 Open the selected parameter by pressing the right-hand button once.
5 Increase or reduce the preset value using the "up" or "down" button. You will see from the diagram how the gradient of CURVE changes.

Press the left-hand button three times to return to the main menu.

3.2.3 Adjustment of ROOM value

As mentioned above, you can also adjust heat curve and indoor temperature by changing the ROOM value. If you use ROOM value to adjust the heat curve, the gradient does not change, i.e. it doesn't become steeper or flatter. Instead, the whole curve is moved by 3°C for every degree by which the ROOM value is changed.

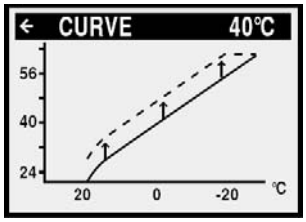
The relation supply line temperature to outside air temperature will not be affected. The supply line temperature will be increased or reduced by the same number of degrees all along the heat curve. See the following diagram.

Adjustment of the ROOM value should only be used for temporary changes of the indoor temperature. For long term settings, the CURVE value should be adjusted as this is the most energy and cost efficient way to set the indoor temperature.

For adjusting the heat curve, please refer to the chapter "Adjustment of the CURVE value" on page 14.

Factory setting of ROOM value is 20°C.

Changing the ROOM value



If you wish to change the ROOM value:

1 Press the ”up” or ”down” button once to open the ROOM value for adjustment.

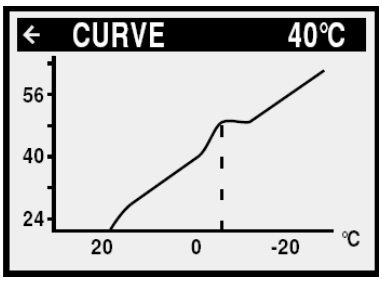
2 Increase or reduce the preset value using the ”up” or ”down” button so that the desired room temperature is reached. Wait for 10 seconds or press the left-hand button once to return to the main menu.

3.2.4 Adjustment of Part of the Heat Curve

At outdoor temperatures between -5°C and +5°C part of the heat curve may need adjusting if the indoor temperature does not stay at the preset ROOM value. For this reason, the control system includes a function adjusting the curve at three outside temperatures: -5°C, 0°C, +5°C. This function will allow you to increase or reduce the supply line temperature, without affecting the heat curve, at three specific outdoor temperatures. If, for example, the outside temperature is -5°C,the supply line temperature will change gradually in the outdoor temperature range of 0°C to -10°C, maximum adjustment being reached at -5°C. The diagram below shows an adjusted CURVE -5. The point of maximum adjustment is clearly visible.

As we have seen, you can choose to adjust the heat curve at three specified out-side air temperatures: -5°C, 0°C and +5°C. The supply line temperature can be changed by plus/minus 5 degrees.

Change of the value for CURVE -5



If you wish to change a specific part of the heat curve:

1 Open the main menu INFORMATION by pressing the right- or left-hand button once.You will find the cursor at the sub-menu OPERATION.

2 Press the ”down” button to move the cursor to the sub-menu HEAT CURVE.

3 Open the selected menu by pressing the right-hand button once. You will find the cursor at the parameter CURVE.

4 Using the ”up” or ”down” button, select either CURVE 5, CURVE 0 or CURVE -5.

5 Open the selected curve by pressing the right-hand button once.

6 Raise or lower the value, using respectively the ”up” or ”down” button. To return to the main menu, press the left-hand button three times.

3.2.5 Adjustment of the MIN and MAX value

The MIN and MAX value is the lowest respectively highest value that is allowed for the supply line temperature. Adjusting the minimum and maximum supply line temperature is particularly important if your home has floor heating.If your house has floor heating and parquet floor, the supply line temperature should not be higher than 45°C. Else the floor might get damaged. If you have floor coils and stone tiles, the MIN value should be 22-25°C in summer when no heating is required – to obtain a comfortable floor temperature.

If there is a basement to your house, the MIN value should be adjusted to a suitable temperature in summer too, to avoid a humid and chilly basement. In such cases,the value for HEAT STOP needs being adjusted upwards. If you wish to change the MIN or MAX value:

1 Open the main menu INFORMATION by pressing the right- or left-hand button once. You will find the cursor at the sub-menu OPERATION

2 Press the ”down” button to move the cursor to the sub-menu HEAT CURVE

3 Open the selected menu by pressing the right-hand button once. You will find the cursor at the parameter CURVE.

4 Press the ”down” button to move the cursor to MIN.

5 Open the selected parameter by pressing the right-hand button once. The cursor is at MIN

6 Raise or lower the value, using the ”up” and ”down” button respectively.

7 Press the left-hand button three times to return to the main menu.

Repeat the procedure to change the MAX value, replacing MIN by MAX at step 4.

3.2.6 Adjustment of the HEAT STOP value

The HEAT STOP function stops all production av radiator heat when the outside air temperature is equal to or higher than the value entered for heat stop.When the heat stop function is activated, the circulation pump will be turned off except when warm water is being produced. Even if shut off, the pump will be”exercised” during 1 minute a day. Factory setting for heat stop is 17°C.

If you wish to change the HEAT STOP value:

1 Open the main menu INFORMATION by pressing the right- or left-hand button once.
You will find the cursor at the sub-menu OPERATION

2 Press the ”down” button to move the cursor to the sub-menu HEAT CURVE

3 Open the selected menu by pressing the right-hand button once.

4 You will find the cursor at the parameter CURVE.

5 Press the ”down” button to move the cursor to HEAT STOP

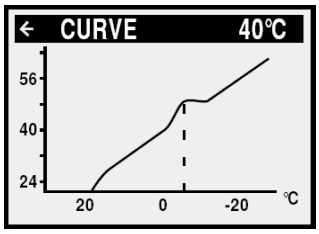
6 Open the selected parameter by pressing the right-hand button once. The cursor moves to HEAT STOP

7 Raise or lower the value, using respectively the ”up” or ”down” button.

8 Press the left-hand button three times to return to the main menu.

3.2.7 Graph of recent changes in TEMPERATURE

All temperatures registered during the last hour can be viewed in the sub-menu TEMPERATURE in the shape of a graph. This will enable you to monitor changes in the different system temperatures.



There is a graph available for all temperatures, except for the ROOM temperature,where you can only view the setpoint value. The integral value that is displayed represents the heating system’s energy balance.

If you wish to check the TEMPERATURE graphs:

1 Open the main menu INFORMATION by pressing the right- or left-hand button once.
You will find the cursor at the sub-menu OPERATION.

2 Press the ”down” button to move the cursor to the sub-menu TEMPERATURE

3 Open the menu by pressing the right-hand button once.

4 You will find the cursor at the parameter OUT.

5 Press the ”down” or ”up” button to move the cursor to the desired temperature.

6 Open the selected value by pressing the right-hand button once. A graph will be shown in the display.

7 Move the cursor along the time axis using the ”up” (plus) or the ”down” (minus) button.
The exact temperature at the selected point of time appears at the top of the display.

8 Press the left-hand button three times to return to the main menu.

3.3 Maximum Return Line Temperature

The maximum return line temperature, i.e. temperature of the water returning from the heating system, should be adapted to each individual installation. The correct temperature value for your system will be entered by your installation contractor in connection with installation and can be adjusted later.

3.4 Warm and cool Water Production

The temperature of the water distributed to the water heater is controlled by the regulating pressure switch and cannot be adjusted.

Reading of warm water temperature.

To check the actual warm water temperature on the display:

1 Open the main menu INFORMATION by pressing the right- or left-hand button once.You will find the cursor at the sub-menu OPERATION.

2 Press the ”down” button to move the cursor to the sub-menu called TEMPERATURE.

3 Open the menu by pressing the right-hand button once.

4 Press the ”down” button to move the cursor to the parameter WARMWATER.

5 Open the selected parameter by pressing the right-hand button once.

A graph will be shown of last hour’s warm water temperatures.

6 Press the left-hand button three times to return to the main menu.

The value displayed next to the parameter WARMWATER is the actual hot water temperature. The value in brackets is the temperature at which warm water production will start. When the actual temperature falls below that value, warm water production starts. The starting value is not adjustable.

3.5 Regular Checks

3.5.1 Check of Operating Mode

In the event of an alarm, The background light of LCD will flash and an alarm message will be displayed.

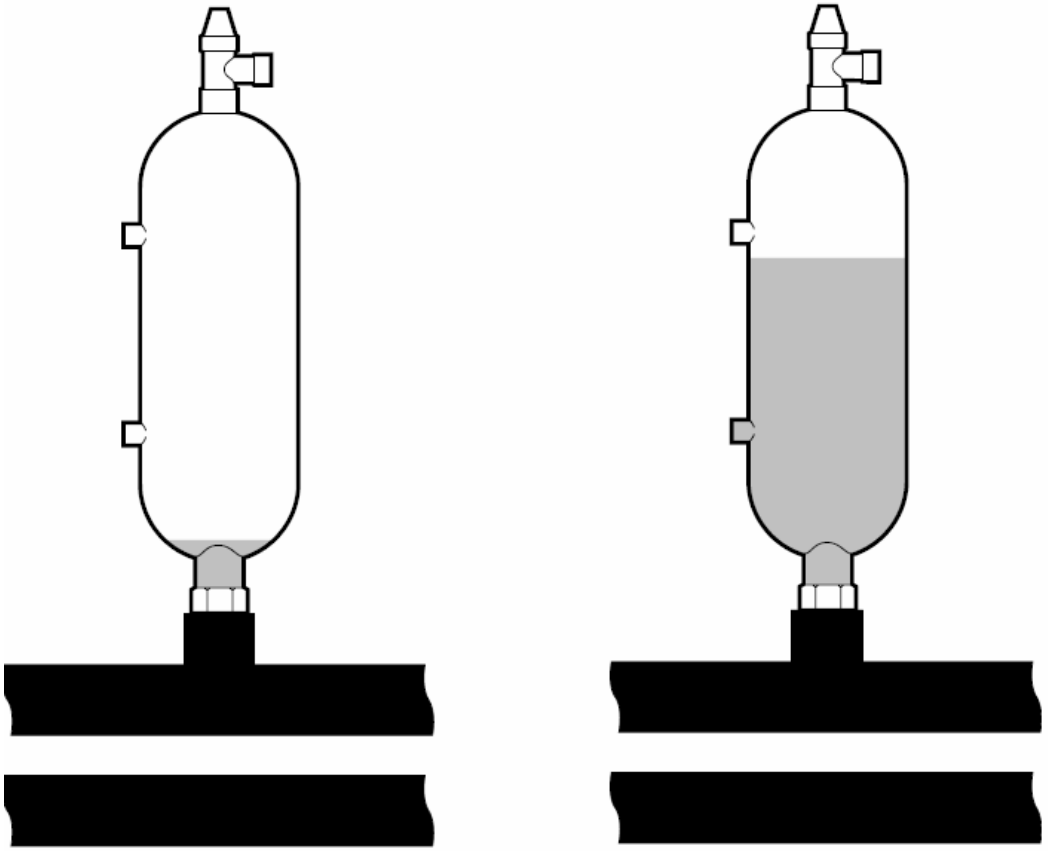
Check the alarm indicator regularly to make sure that the heat pump works properly. You would not always notice if there is something wrong, as the auxiliary heater would start automatically (provided, of course, operating mode AUTO was selected). For more information, please refer to the chapter TROUBLE SHOOTING on p. 19.

3.5.2 Checking the water Level in the Room water sytem

The pressure of the Room water system should be checked once monthly. The pressure, shown on the external pressure gauge, should be 1-1,5 bar. If the value is below 0.8 bar with cold water in the system, more water must be added (applies to a closed expansion vessel). To find out where the pressure gauge is located.

You can use ordinary tap water for filling the Room water system. In some rare cases the water quality would be unsuitable for this purpose (corrosive or calcareous water). In case of doubt, we would recommend that you call your installation contractor.

Don’t use any water treatment additives for the Room water system!



Level is too low **Level is correct**

3.5.3 Checking the Safety Valves

Both safety valves of the heating system should be checked at least four times a year to prevent lime deposits to clog the mechanism. To find out where the safety valves are located.

The safety valve of the water heater protects the closed heater against positive pressure. It is fitted on the cold water inlet line, its outlet opening facing down-wards. If the safety valve is not checked regularly, the water heater might be damaged. It is quite normal that the safety valve lets out small amounts of water when the water heater is being charged, especially if a lot of warm water was used previously.

To check the safety valves, give the cap a quarter of a turn clockwise until the valve lets out some water through the overflow pipe.

If a safety valve does not work properly, it must be replaced. Check with your installation contractor.
See ”References” on page 21.

The opening pressure of the safety valve is not adjustable.

3.5.4 In the Event of Leakage

In the event of leakage in the warm water lines between unit and water taps, the shut-off valve on the cold water inlet line should be closed immediately.

Call your installation contractor (see ”References” on page 21). In the event of leakage in the Brine sytem circuit, turn off the heat pump and call your installation contractor immediately. See ”References” on page 21.

4 Trouble shooting

4.1 Alarm Messages

In the event of an alarm message, try to re-start the unit with the safety switch.

If this does not work, try to solve the problem with the help of the table below. Call your installation contractor if you need help. See ”References” on page 21.

Table 5: Alarm Messages

Message	Signification	Cause	Action
LOW PRESS ERROR	Low pressure switch cut out. Compressor is stop-ped. No warm water is produced.	Not enough liquid in Brine system. Air in Brine sys-tem. Clogged strainer in Brine system	Call your installation contractor.
HIGH PRESS ERROR	Low pressure switch cut out. Compressor is stop-ped. No warm water is produced.	Not correctly opened radia-tor/ floor coil thermostats. Air in heating system. Clogged strainer in heating system.	Open radiator or floor coil thermostats. Fill and bleed the heating system or call the installation contractor.
MOTOR P ERROR	Motor protection cut out. Compressor is stopped. No warm water is produced.	Power failure caused by fuse or safety switch.	Open radiator or floor coil thermostats. Fill and bleed the heating system or call the installation contractor.
ADD ERROR	Overheat protection cut-out.	Electrical fault. The safety switch has cut out.	Check fuses and reset safety switch if cut out.
OUT SENSOR	Error outside air sensor. The value 0°C will be used for calculation of supply line setpoint value.	Electrical fault	Call your installation contractor.
FEEDLINE SENSOR	Error supply line sensor. All operation stopped, except circulation pump of heating system.	Electrical fault	Call your installation contractor.
RETURN SENSOR	Error return line sensor	Electrical fault	Call your installation contractor.

WARM WATER	Error warm water sensor. No warm water produc-tion.	Electrical fault.	Call your installation contractor.
ROOM SENSOR	Actual (measured) room temperature is not displayed. The value 20°C will be used for calculation of supply line setpoint temperature.	Electrical fault.	Call your installation contractor.
ERR PHASE SEQ	Heat pump compressor rotates in the wrong direc-tion. Heat is produced by auxiliary heater only.	Phase order reversed when changes were made to electric installation.	Call your installation contractor
HIGH RETURN	Temperature of water returned from radiators too high. Heat pump operation is not allowed.	Not correctly opened radiator/ floor coil thermostats	Make sure that all thermostats are completely open
lARGE DIFFERENCE IN TEMPERATURE	Temperature of return line higher than temperature of supply line 13°C . Heat pump.will be stopped.	Not correctly opened radiator/ floor coil thermostats	Call your installation contractor
LOW RETURN	Temperature of water returned from radiators lower than 5°C . Heat pump will be stopped.	Not correctly opened radiator/ floor coil thermostats	Make sure that all thermostats are completely open

Table 6:

Message	Signification	Cause	Action
WATER SOURCE OUT	Temperature of Water source leaving heat pump is lower than setpoint value. Compressor is stopped and no warm water is produced.	The minimum Water source sytem temperature has been reached	The system resets automatically when temp. has risen to setpoint value
WATER SOURCE FLOW LOW	Flow switch not active at latest compressor start. Compressor is stopped and no warm water is produced.	Water source sytem flow is too low.	Call installation contractor

5 Terminology and Abbreviations

Evaporate — In the evaporator, energy from the heat source is absorbed by the refrigerant passing through the evaporator. The refrigerant turns into gas. (See ”Heat Pump Principle” on p. 4).

INTEGRAL — INTEGRAL is the heat balance of the heating system. Production of heat is regulated acc. to a calculated heat demand value. This value is determined by comparing the actual supply line temperature with its calculated (setpoint) value. The difference between the two values is multiplied by the time during which the difference is active. The resul-ting value is referred to as the integral. The integral value is automatically established when heat is being produced. The value can be viewed in the sub-menu TEMPERATURE.

Compressor — The compressor raises temperature and pressure of the the refrigerant (See ”Heat Pump Principle” on p.4).

Condenser — In the condenser, the refrigerant releases its heat energy to the heating circuit. (See ”Heat Pump Principle” on p.4)

CURVE — The CURVE value will be adjusted on the control panel. The value indicates the temperature of the water distributed to the radiators (supply line temperautre) at an outside air temperature of 0°C.

Refrigerant — Circuit in the heat pump filled with refrigerant that by evapo-ration, compression, and circuit condensation absorbs heat energy from the water source sytem circuit and releases it to the Heating circuit.

Refrigerant — Liquid absorbing energy from the Water source sytem circuit and releasing it to the heating circuit. (See ”Heat Pump Principle” on p. 4).

Radiator	Heating element
Control	The control computer regulates the whole installation. All system settings and computer temperature changes are stored and registered in the computer. Settings are adjusted via the graphic display on the control panel.
Heating circuit	The heating circuit receives heat energy from the refrigerant circuit and carries it to the water heater or radiator/ floor coil systems. (See further"Heat Pump Principle" on p.4).
Heat curve	The heat curve is the control computer's instrument for determining the required supply line temperature of the heating system. Indoor temperature will be adjusted by adjustment of the CURVE value

6 Default Settings

The first column of table 7 shows the parameters that are adjustable by the User. The second column shows settings made at the factory and the third column the settings made by the installation contractor in connection with installation of the heat pump.

Make sure that the installation contractor enters any settings made during installation that are particular for your heat pump. This will make it easier for you when you make your own adjustments.

Table 7: Default Settings

Parameter	Factory setting	Individual settings by installation contractor
ROOM	20°C	
CURVE	40°C	
MIN	10°C	
MAX	55°C	
CURVE 5	0°C	
CURVE 0	0°C	
CURVE -5	0°C	
HEAT STOP	17°C	
REDUCTION	3°C	
WARMWATER	44°C	

7 References

Installation and commissioning by:

Piping installation	
Date:	
Company:	
Name:	
Phone:	

Electric installation	
Date:	
Company:	
Name:	
Phone:	

System Adjustment	
Date:	
Company:	
Name:	
Phone:	

If these instructions are not followed during installation,operation, and maintenance, the obligations of our company under the warranty regulations are no longer binding.

Our company reserves the right to alter any details and specifications without prior notice.